From Our Special Correspondent. Pants, June 7, 1867. This is the week of Feasts; feast of music and flance at the Grand Opera; feast of horseflesh, served in course, at the Longehamps races last Sunday to some hundreds of thousands of spectators, and a very grand military feast on the same ground yesterday. Then came, as was the custom at Egyptian banquets, the skeleton. Just as the Emperors Napoleon and Alexander, with the two sons of the latter, were returning through the Bois de Boulogne from this grand review of 60,000 drilled instruments of death, a mad oung Pole fired a pistol at the carriage in which they were seated. The ball struck the horse of the equerry who rode by the door of the carriage; the pistol burst, and wounded two fingers of the would-be pistol burst, and wounded two fingers of the would-be assassin. The crowd, catching his insanity, turned to a mob, and would have torn the poor wretch to a mob, and would have torn the poor wretch to pieces but for the vigorous intervention of the volice, who finally carried him off in a dead faint. His name is Berzowski; he is said to be but 20 years old, and to have fought for his country in the last insurrection. He has done his worst for his country, and an eminent service to the Czar, effectively securing His Majesty for the remainder of his stay from the annoyance to which he has hitherto been repeatedly subjected—of hearing the cry of Vire la Pologne! It assailed the Imperial ears from the mouths of some students when he visited the Hotel Cluny, and from the mouths of some advocates, Republican lawyer Flocquet among the number, when he visited the Palais do Justice the same day, and from persons in the crowd that gathered to see his entrance at the Grand Opera on Tuesday evening. The sympathy that goes with a man just escaped from assassination will protect him from this offense for the future. The propriety of these, and quieter demonstrations, in some of the Liberal journals in favor of the Polish cause, during the president. and quieter demonstrations, in some of the Liber journals in favor of the Polish cause, during the pre journals in favor of the Polish cause, during the presence here of its great enemy, has been much discussed, and frequently condemned, on the ground that the "Czar is our guest." But some fanatical folks, like lawyer Floequet and the editors of Le Temps and Le Siccle, insist that questions of right and wrong take precedence of the courteous proprieties. They go so far as to criticise the decree of Polish amnesty which the Czar so graciously announced to the Empress between two courses at the horse races last sunday.

Sunday.

There seems something horrible to some of us in this treatment of the lives and liberties and fortunes and honse joys and serrows of thousands of families like fire-works or a bouquet, the ornamental accessory of a fête day, a complimentary gift to a pretty lady. Suppose the date of the grand Sunmer Races of Longchamps, the French Derby, fell on the second instead of the first Sunday in June; then the anxiety and physical suffering of 50,000 human beings had lasted a week longer; 50,000 weeks of human sorrow either than the pretty act of courtesy lose its delilasted a week longer; 50,000 weeks of human sorrow rather than the pretty act of courtesy lose its delicacy of grace. Considering the large scale on which exile, imprisonment, and other punishment has been carried on in Poland, 50,000 seems a small number of beneficiaries by the annesty; but you will see by the letter of the decree that its quality of mercy is colditrained; for instance, of the Poles internés in Russia those only are amnested "whose conduct has been satisfactory," whole classes of victims are not reached by it at all.

Apart from the above qualifications, the Czar has nothing to complain of in his reception by the spectacle-loving Parisians. They crowd to see him pass; if they get sight of him in person, they are happy; the glided coaches he rides in, and the showy escort that accompanies are transient but rich sources of the gilded coaches he rides in, and the showy escort that accompanies, are transient but rich sources of pleasure. If they are not blessed with a view of an Emperor, they console themselves with a King, an Archduke, a General, even, though they are getting bloss for these lesser great. The very King of Prusia plays, if I may so presume to say, second fiddle to the autocrat of all the Russias; though to refined commets of curiosity, Bismarck is greatly relished. There was a quite noticeable interrogative and here was a quite noticeable interrogative and emonstrative hum of Bismarck, which is he? that's e! as he passed down the Champs Elysées yesterday, in company with the crowned heads and their halls (as they say of an Irish chief's following) on the

way home from the review.

But though their heads and mouths and the newspapers are full of kings, there is something in the Parisian nature, whether old Gallie fickleness or Parisian nature, whether old Gallie fickleness or modern revolutionary sense of equality, or, perhaps, underlying skepticism—want of a deep religious element that seems to make them incapable of such robust, enduring respect as you New-Torkers never smitted to show to that eminent "party of English capitalisis" from the moment Sir Morton Peto lighted on your shores till he went down your bay, the beginning of his going down. Already they crack lokes on their high "guests," and show sharp faces, all a-grin, peeking through the solemn majesty that hedges them about. "There is not a king in the pack," says a gamester to the crounat hedges them about. There is not a king a the pack," says a gamester to the errouser at Baden. "No; they are all in Paris." Here, says Mr. Joseph Prudhomme—showing a wiend through his private museum—"here is the hat with which I saluted the King of Prussia; that is the with which I saluted the King of Prussia; that is the one in which I had the honor of bowing to the coach that the Czar rode in;" and so on with the rest. The presence of Gortschakoff and Bismarck revives an older and better story. They both have the reputation of being sharpish in their tempers and words on occasion. When the latter was at St. Petersburg, and had been indulging in some severities of remark at the house of the former, Gortschakoff, as his guest was leaving, gave an order aside to his servant to let marck, on reaching the door, began crying out for the domestics to tie up the beast, whereupon the I hancellor, leaning over the balcony, called out: "Eh, Monsieur le Count, I beg you won't bite my

The monarchs themselves, for the rest, do not The monarchs themselves, for the rest, do not stand too stiffly on their dignity. The Czar spent his first evening in Paris at the Variétes Theatre, where he had telegraphed for seats from Cologne. The piece was Offenbach's new and very finany butto opera, La Duchesse de Gerolsiein, in which the swelling littlenesses of sovereign granddukes and grandduchesses, and their surroundings, are held up to roaring ridicule. With a difference, this reminds one of Louis XVI. at the performance of Figaro. His next off night he went with his boys to enjoy La Vie Parisicane, the very latitudinarian farce at the Palais Royal that some months ago so charmed the heir of England's throne, quite to the beshockment rains keyar that some months ago so charmed the heir of England's throne, quite to the beshockment of many of his future lieges. I dare attempt no de-scription of the military review of yesterday, nor of the races of Sunday, nor of the gala performance at the Opera on Tuesday, a surpassingly brilliant affair. Are they not all written in the columns of Jenkins? One of the J. family assured affair. Are they not all written in the columns of Jenkins I One of the J. family assured me that the Empress was so emblazed with diamonds that his eyes "positively could not bear the sight, and she looked indescribably beautiful," as he went on to describe, "being of Irish nationality." Another enthusiast—who listened from the pit up to the Imperial box—falls into the following epileptics: "It was the Empress above all who kept up the conversation of the evening. Gracions and smiling, she enimated with her gaiety this gala that etiquette strove to reader serious. There was a moment when, talking with the Prince Royal of Prussia, she made a knot in her handkerchief." The view of this complication was evidently too much for the Jenkins of La Patrie, who apparently collapsed here, leaving us in the most hopeless perplexity as to the why and wherefore of the knot. Boxes that night were sold at fabulous prices, it is said, and orchestra stalls at 800 francs, which, say, is half fabulous. One of the papers, giving the powers and principalities, presents a long francs, which, say, is half fabulous. One of the papers, giving the powers and principalities, presents a long columnar list of the names, in alphabetical order, of those lesser mortals who were present on this historical occasion. Under the letter R you may read the name of one Rid. Ministre des Etats Unis. Alas, what is fame! On the book-shelf here are two volumes by one of our two most eminent bistorians, and on the fly-leaf of volume first is writ in his own hand, "M." (the name of a distinguished French author), with the respectful regards of the author?" and I bought it the other flay in a book-stull at half price, and have cut all but four leaves of it with my own paper-knife. And yet another day I chaffered for this rusty little volume, on the outer cover whereof you see the letters C. R., another day I chaffered for this rusty little volume, on the outer cover whereof you see the letters C. R., surmounted by a crown, now in tarnished gold; it once belonged to Charles Rex II., some time of England; and the stallman stubbornly refused to let it go for a centume less than 12 sous, "for it is rare," said the stallman. As it is with individuals, so it is with parties—[See Tupper, Prov. Phil.]—their glory passes like last Monday. Paul St. Victor is one of the most accomplished and brilliant of all French feuilletonists; he is speaking—in La Presse five days ago—with becoming admiration of the American Circus here: "You see a horse that crosses his legs like a gentleman, whips away your handkerchief like a pickpocket, fires off a pistol like a Know-Nothing!"

swers as yet are purely conjectural. Every few days some one writes or says, "A Congress will come of it," and others repeat the phrase with more or less embroidery of vain imaginings; then comes a denial, equally unauthorized, which goes its round with the embroidery turned. If newspaper and other folks only would say they don't know, when they don't or yet better, say nothing—what would become of iournalism and conversation! Mr. Forcade of the Revue des Deux Mondes, whose judgment on such matters, you will have observed generally, proves to be a sound one, does not find the theme matters, you will have observed generally, proves to be a sound one, does not find the theme solid enough to enlarge upon in his last fortnightly survey of the political world. Afternotiong in a few lines the presence of the royalties in Paris, he goes on: "We know it is not in the power of these illustrions tourists to communicate to us high moral inspirations. It is apart from their sphere where the great acts passd, that now generously move and honor humanity. At this moment, for example, there is in a certain region of the world, among the most spirited people of our age, a chief of the Executive Power, who began his career as a journeyman tailor, and who has just accomplished one of the noblest conceivable of moral and political acts. This extailor has yielded to a humane sentiment that effaces the elemency of all the Auguspolitical acts. This ex-tailor has yielded to a humane sontiment that effaces the elemency of all the Augustuses, of all those with whom M. Beale [in his volume on Auguste. Sa Famille Et Ses Amis] so eleverly bring us in acquaintance. The President of the American Republic. Mr. Johnson, has just put an end to the preventive imprisonment of Mr. Davis." Here follows a discriminating landation of the act, as wisely politic as humane. Then follows what—since it is said to be well to see ourselves as others see us.—I translate to show how you in "the office" look to intelligent foreigners: "While doing justice to the American Republic, we must not overlook the noble part played on this occasion by the proprietor and chief editor of one of the principal journals of the United States, Mr. Horace Greeley. With what frivolousness is not the great American press treated in the conservative circles of Europe! Yet there are no journals in our hemisphere that possess the influence of The New-York Tenbung; there are few, unfortunately, that seem capable of exercisare few, unfortunately, that seem capable of exercisare. Fet there are no journals in our hemisphere that possess the influence of The New-York Tribune; there are few, unfortunately, that seem capable of exercising such influence with the intelligent generosity just shown by the powerful American journalist. President Johnson would have wanted the strength to render legal rights to Jefferson Davis if he had not been exhorted to the act and aided by recognized organs of Republican and Radical opinion. Among the guides of this opinion, there is none who has given more pledges to his party than the editor of The Tribune. Mr. Greeley has been one of the most ardent and persevering Abolitionists; no one defended the Union and combatted secession with greater energy. He was the most sincere and vehement antagonist of the cause and the interests that were personified in Jefferson Davis, the arch Rebel. But, victory being once assured, Mr. Greeley turned all the warmth and viger of his incessant propagandism in favor of indulgence and conciliation toward, not the interests and the ideas, but the persons of the vanquished. He long ago demanded that a term should be put to the arbitrary captivity of Jefferson Davis. His unwearied urgency overcame at last the resistance of public opinion, and efficiently seconded the intentions of the Executive.

We are told that the United States is the country of Humbug. Nothing is further removed from charlatanism, nothing more simple and creditable than the ideas expressed by The New-York Tribune on the occasion of the setting at liberty of Mr. Jefferson Davis." Here follows a translation of The Tribune's article of May 14.

WHAT I SAW OF RECONSTRUCTION.

A TRIP THROUGH THE SOUTH.

From Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1867. My trip through the unreconstructed States has been somewhat long, and as the circumstances surrounding, and objects for which it was undertaken opened to me most available sources of information, so far as the progress of reconstruction is concerned, I purpose to present briefly the results of my observations. It will be my endeavor to present what has been already accomplished by the work done under the Military and Supplemental acts; what hinderances and malignant influences have been developed; what obstacles present themselves, and in what manner the working of plan might be improved. My journey gun at this point took me through Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, through Georgia, Alabama as far as Mobile, through Mississippi, and home again through Northern Alabama, Tennessee, and South-West and Central Virginia, stopping at all principal points and many small villages, always meeting active Union men as well as others, occasionally going out into plantation districts, and always asking questions as well as observ-ing all that bore upon the problem now being wrought out. I may assume to have learned something of the "sit-nation".

To proceed with these results, it is certain that foremost is the fact that the passage of the Montana To proceed with these results, it is certain that foremost is the fact that the passage of the Military acts has had the effect of dividing the "White" South into two or more classes. It is also true, however, that this division does not promise by any means as large results as it did six weeks or a month ago. The influences which have all along been exerted from the White House prejudicial to its success, have produced to a considerable degree the object sought. Then the moleontents have the advantage of social position, and as the women of the South of single est devotees of the "Lost Cause," it is quite difficult to withstand the social persecution which these people so systematically put into operation. An instance in point was given me in Montgomery Alabama. The junior member of one of the publishing from there, insisted upon being placed on a Republican stance in point was given me in Montgomery Alabama. The junior member of one of the publishing firms there, insisted upon being placed on a Kepublican Committee as its secretary. The leading Republicans urged him not to press the matter, as it would only bring the "ladies about his cars," and he would not be able to stand to it. He persisted. In a few days, however, his name was withdrawn, and he himself wrote a letter denouncing the Republican movement as likely to set the races against each other. Now there is liftle doubt this man is really converted, but he was not able to endure the slights and insults constantly thrown at him.

The division, then, is not, by any means, as large as it would have been had Mr. Johnson's friends been simply neutral. It is a fact that everywhere the leaders of the present opposition to reconstruction are from the ranks of quasi Unionism. Gov. Sharkey has greatly intensified and encouraged the "no convention" policy, since his return to Mississippi. He, like Perry and Parsons, declares there will be a reaction in the North against Congress, and then the South must be ready to take advantage of it. Jenkina, in Georgia, quietly pursues the same policy. Worth, in North Carolina, has the same purpose. In Florida those in authority are of the same bind.

gross, and then the South must be ready to take advantage of it. Jenkins, in Georgia, quietly pursues the same policy. Worth, in North Carolina, has the same purpose. In Florida those in authority are of the same mind.

But, nevertheless, we have accomplished somewhat in the shape of a division, greater or lesser in different States. In Virginia most of the Southern element will vote for a Convention. A small minority of the maleontents will vote against it. The main reason is that in the Old Dominion the Rebels really hope to carry the State by means of such men as can technically take the necessary obligations as the same time do so false by so far as sentiment and purpose are concerned. In North Carolina the Rebels will divide about equally on the Convention question. All of them will unite on the delegates, however. The law smilably gives them two chances—to vote against a Convention, and to vote for delegates thereto. In South Carolina Orr's "no-party" party, will not have a ghost of a chance. The vote of the whites, in the low country, will be almost a unit against a convention. In the six mountain districts where the whites, will mainly go against a Convention. Georgia presents districts where the whites will mainly go against a Convention. Georgia presents a most interesting scene. There is a fairer the angular light there than elsewhere. Ex.Rebel Gov. J. E. Brown appeared to be a month since in a fair way to divide the entire Rebel vote of the State in favor of reconstructing. The prospect of a heavy vote for his own policy is growing less and will continue to do so. Still his canvass is doing great good; it at any rate cnables the Republicans to push on their work comparatively unopposed, as the anticonventionists are mostly with fighting Brown. Alabama has no well defined "no Convention" movement outside of the Southern portion. Yet a majority of the press oppose more or less strongly the voting for a Convention of secession at the outset of rebellion is but little evidence of his position now. In fa

is among those who were known as Unionists and opposed a recourse to arms. I know no reason why it should be se, unleas the loss of their slaves has embittered the latter, while the former, taught by the stern logic of war, or originally more in defense of State Sovereignty than the "peculiar institution."

Another and even more important result is the inauguration of the Republican movement. The only aggressive, because creative policy, is that of the national party. The passage of the military acts, especially the supplemental one, assured the Radical Unionists that for the first they could obtain definite protection. The sword was thrown into the scale with free speech. There has been an immense work done, but there is very much more to do. The active Republicans are in nearly every case so very poor as to be unable in justice to home dutice, to give even time. But they do. The "nuknown heroes" of the loyal South labor with immense zeal. They are not always wise, but their mistakes should be borne with. The great difficulty among both white and colored Unionists is their lack of political information. Both classes have allike been shut out from the means of obtaining knowledge of the modes used in dissemination of political education. Northern men canvassing among them are struck with this the first thing. The freedmen are even more apt in learning about organization than the whites. Their craft comes into play here, and in these classes who lived in the cities there was a great deal of benevolent and religious organization than the work on hand. I found the most valuable agencies at work from the outside were the Union Leagues, and the organizers and speakers employed, and the documents circulated by the Congressional Union Republican Committee. It is a little amusing to a Northern man to see with what avidity documents under a Congressional frank are received by certain classes of the white, and the most was a free mode, is the constant recipitent of them. The Southerners fear only power, and respect only street, while a semilement, whiles a way your handlerdered by a bound handlerder the logal South labor with lumper seal. They are not supposed, first off a pistol like a Know-Nothing."

To return to royalty, and with gravity. The King of the Belgians, who was earliest to come, and appears to have enjoyed humself as well as the best, into the Belgians, who was earliest to come, and appears to have enjoyed humself as well as the best, into the Belgians, who was earliest to come, and appears to have enjoyed humself as well as the best, into the Belgians, who was earliest to come, and appears to have enjoyed humself as well as the best, into the Belgians, who was earliest to come, and appears to humself as well as the best, into the Belgians, who was earliest to come, and appears to have made and the most value and the come in the problem of the winter and the best of the two rumors, benchmarked and the most value and the work on hand. I found the most value are ally respectable newspaper: "If the second of these rumors be confirmed, it will excite a thrill of borror throughout the civilized world, and will leave on the name of Juney a yet more infamous stain than all those with which it is already solide." One would say that the proper time for the thrill to come in the name of Juney a yet more infamous stain than all those with which it is already solide." One would say that the proper time for the thrill to come in the name of Juney a yet more infamous stain than all those with which it is already solide." One would say that the proper time for the thrill to come in the name of Juney a yet more infamous stain than all those with which it is already solide." One would say that the proper time for the thrill to come in the name of Juney and the second of the second of the name of Juney and the second o

to me: "I'don't believe the majority in Congress mean this Military Bill to be a finality."
"Why so i" I asked.
"Because, if they had done so," was the reply, "they are too sincere and angentiate not to have "Because, if they had done so," was the reply, "they are too sincere and sagacious not to have worked to scure the harvest into the Republican granary. They must know how helpless we are, and they would not have left us to struggle for an empire alone. Their ambition as well as their principles would have brought them not his field, instead of their going off to Europe or Westward en railroad excursions. We shall be likely to remember this, if we are in the Presidential fight," he added, normalicantly.

But there is great deal done already being done. In Vir-

member this, if we are in the Presidential fight, he added, significantly.

But there is great deal done already being done. In Virginia it is considered we shall have \$20,000 loyal votes, provided we canvass effectually. Eighty thousand in North Cirolina, 90,000 in Alabama, and loo,000 in Georgia; a majorfy in each State of from 10,000 to 20,000. We have got the Jepublican party well under weigh in North Carolina, Gergin, Alabama, Louisiana, and Arkansas. In Virginia the prospect is improving rapidly for harmony of action. The Congressional Committee have put into that State a dognactive men, and are sending more daily. Soth Carolina, the party has just begun to peep out of its spell. The Burcau is the most effectual education of fie people. Its agents permeate the State as no other can. When there, I found the interior very restles. Every day I hear more gloomy reports. We could cary south Carolina with time, a local loyal militia, and mony. We need these all. The ignorance is so dense; the powerly is a much greater barrier; the bitter malignity of the Rebels is only to be overcome by power in the hands of those who are loyal; while more time is a necessary element. All this is true, and even more elementicly the support of radical Bureur officers, as also the inestimable advantages in schoos, which are being vigorously pushed in the Paimerto Stage. Texas is without aught but the shadow of a Republican organization, though I learn from persons who have lately left there that with Germans and negroes there is an undoubted loyal majority. Fiorida is in the same fx, though the influx from New-England on the east coasiof the Peninsula is having its due effect.

Thus we have gained so far a division among the Relei whites, and the organization and beginning of a Republican agitation.

What hinders the latter from being entirely successful is, 1st, the fact that Congress left the illegal State governments established by Johnson, to strengthen the hands of the enemies of the mation. The largest share of apparent acq

ply impossible.

Another thing which ought to be secured, in the sig-

ply impossible.

Another thing which ought to be secured, in the suggested supplementary act, is to prevent the election of any State officers, members of Congress, &c., until after Congress has accepted, as well as the people ratified, the Constitution.

The reason of this is obvious. It prevents complications which might readily arise, and of attempt to get official in form, submitting, too, in spirit resisting the requirements of Congress. Again the canvas necessary is political education. Another, and perhaps the most important aim, is the simplifying of the questions submitted to the newly-cufranchised. Knowing their want of knowledge of politics, it is to be regretted that the two questions, to be decided at the first election, had not been submitted at different times. It is easier to deceive an ignorant man on two issues than on one. When the Constitution is submitted, no State or other officers ought to be voted for.

There is another provision to be reached, and that is the organization or a loyal militia force. Our military jorce is inadequate for the work of full protection. There is another reason also for the suggestion. Few persons out of this army have any idea of the large number of present recruits who were formerly Confederate soldiers. With the rough material which usually forms the rank and file of our regular army, the negre stands but little chance of fair play. I heard of some of the worst outrages as perpetrated by the soldiers sent to insure their safety.

With the other changes or provisions needed, which the

with the other changes or provisions needed, which the With the other changes or provisions needed, which the Attorney-General's opinions have rendered necessary, and those I have suggested, we can get the ten Southern States back into the Union in time next year to share in the Presidential canvass and election. If the attempt is made to bring their back by next Winter, we shall find our work not as nearly well done as it may be, with more time to canvass and organize.

The most prominent things which struck me in the contest, as I went through the South, was on the part of the Rebels.

First: A general belief that there would be a reaction a the North; that we would be a reaction

ures. There is great danger of success in it. The instituive sagacity of the colored man sees this. They are ac
ing very wisely, and everywhere declare that they hav
no enmity to gratify, only security to attain. The chibarrier to the success of this villanious design would b
to prosclytize extensively among the former non-slav
holding whites. They are becoming open to convictior
and an urgent reason why we should have more time fo
the canvass, and before a convention is elected, is this
we need it to reach this class, hardly yet reached.
Our most urgent need is to reach the interior of thes
States. Along the lines of travel and in all the large
towns and cities we have great and perhaps sufficient activity. Where Northern men are found there is always
vigorous Union sentiment. This fact has newakened in
to the other fact that said activity has wen the confidence
of the negro. It is very hard to make the latter believe
in any man who has ever held or trafficked in slaves. We
need newspapers. Those we have are generally poor
and struggling. There are a half-dozen prominent points where newspapers under the control of able Northern men ought to be established. Let
me name Atlanta, Cerinth, Wilmington, Charleston, Columbia, some place in Florida, Galveston, Natherz, &c.
They ought to have Northern editors—men of ability and
earnestness. It is a mistake to suppose that the Southern
see any other thing shead will ever have a controlling influence. To patronize these will be to drive off those
Union men who suffered and stood to the
end without faltering. The South cannot be
regenerated without the Yankee. Above all, Northern
ideas, sagaciously, kindly But bravely laught, must be
regenerated without the Yankee. Above all, Northern
ideas, sagaciously, kindly But bravely laught, must be
regenerated without the Yankee. Above all, Northern
ideas, sagaciously, kindly But bravely laught, must be tanght in journals of that region. Give reconstruction a fair impetus, and place its execution entirely in the hands of its friends, and you will open a field of labor and profit for enterprising Republican journalists and printers such to be found as is nowhere else seen on the continent. A year's struggle will put any paper, wisely located, firmly on its feet.

But I must close, for the suggestions multiply, and the

But I must close, for the suggestions multiply, and the

on its feet.

But I must close, for the suggestions multiply, and the field opens. It is a mighty work before us. Nothing least than the control for future weal of a region imperial in area, and of the permanent insuring of peace to the Great Republic.

I promised to speak of material appearances. Virginia seems not be as forward in agricultural enterprise as some other States. The large towns are dull, excepting perhaps Norfolk. In North Carolina there is a full average agreage of cotton, and a fourth more of corn planted than ever before. Both promise largely. In South Carolina the poverty of the planters is reported as having prevented as much planted as would have been done. A large area of corn is under cultivation and promises well; cotton looks flourishing. In Georgia and Florida the crops are large in area and promise well. Alabama offers an excellent prospect. Things there seem generally better materially in the other States, with perhaps the exception of North Carolina. Louislana and Mississippi are badly off, owing to the crevasses in the levee, and in Mississippi at the want of habor also. Arkansas is not in much better condition. Texas, from all accounts, is flourishing beyond all former years. A gentleman whose dutles give him a thorough insight into and knowledge of the agricultural position of the South, and who for two months has traveled through the South, estimates the probable yield of the cotton crop this year at two million and a half bales.

## PERSONAL.

A Boston paper observes: "Of military inter-erence ex-Gov. Wells has had his Phil." Gen. John E. Mulford, so long Commissioner for the exchange of Prisoners of War, has gone to Richmond

Charles R. Decker, a youth 19 years old and 31 inches high, is receiving the public at the West at a quarter a head. He is a single Decker. The New-Orleans Picayune calls Gen. Sheridan "The because he kept boring

Old Gen. Harney, of cavalry fame, is in New-Or-cans, on his way North, having spent the Winter in

A girl 14 years of age carries the mail between Stone House and Manassas Station, Va., a distance of 5

pany in Cincinnati, has challenged to mortal combat Col. Grace, the distinguished Fenian Colonel who paid a hasty visit to Canada last year. The Petersburg (Va.) Index courteously says of Henry 8. Foote: "There has been no vagary started in this country for 50 years that this foot didn't get into it sooner or later."

Col. Josephus H. Chaffin,[42 years of age, 25 inches high, and weighing 25 pounds, can be seen at the Mon-ticello House, Charlottesville, Pa., for 25 cents, or, if you are a child, for 15 cents. The largest income returned in the VIth District

The largest income returned in the VIth District of Kentucky, this year, is that of the Hon. Henry Stanbery, Attorney-General of the United States. It is \$29,450. Mr. Stanbery's house is in Campbell County, Kentucky, about three miles above Newport.

At a recent fair in Memphis, Tenn., a stand of colors was voted to the Commercial as the most popular steamboat, and the presentation was formally made on the IIIh inst., the presentation speech being made by Raphael Semmes. The Admiral called the Stars and Stripes in the colors of our common country, whatever may be

THE CROPS.

EASTERN STATES. Maine.-Twelve counties of Maine report about the same acreage of Winter wheat, but 6 per cent advance in condition of crop over same date last year. Spring wheat

shows 10 per cent less both in acreage and present condi-tion. Oats 3 per cent decline in acreage, and 5 per cent in condition. Bye 1 per cent more acreage, and 4 per cent increase in condition. Apples not so promising as last year, though the acreage is five per cent larger than last year. New-Hampshire. -- Seven counties show that Winter

and Spring wheat, oats, and rye present about the same condition as last year, with 15 per cent increase of the acreage Spring wheat. Apples 10 per cent less than last year in acreage, and 5 per cent decrease in condition, while peaches report 10 per cent increase both in acreage and condition. Vermont.-Vermont reports 3 per cent increase in

acreage, and 12 per cent advance in condition over last year. Spring wheat 15 per cent more acreage, with con-dition about the same. Rye same acreage, but 12 per dition about the same. Rye same acreage, but cent better in condition. Oats 7 per cent incre acreage, but 5 per cent decline in condition. Apples 5 per cent decline. Massachusetts.-Ten counties in Massachusetts re

port seven per cent increase in acreage, and 20 per cent port seven per cent increase in acceage, and 20 per cent in present condition over last year. Spring wheat 10 per cent more acceage and seven per cent better in condition. Bye six per cent increase of acreage and 20 per cent in condition. Oats, a slight increase of acreage, but about same average condition. Applies five per cent better in condition, and peaches 15 per cent better, with about the same per centage increase in acreage.

Ehode Island.—No reports of wheat in Rhode Island. Rye is reported about the same as last year in ondition, with seven per cent increase in acreage. Spring barley three per cent less in condition, but about the same barley three per cent less in condition, but about the same barley are cent more acreage and three per cent less in condition. Apples reported the same as last season, while peaches show an increase of 15 per cent in acreage and 19 per cent in condition in compar son with last year.

Connecticut.—Slight increase of acreage of Witter

wheat, while the average condition is reported at 15 per cent better than last year. Spring wheat, 5 per cent more certage and 10 per cent better in condition. Rye, 8 per cent increase of acreage, and 15 per cent in condition. Oats, 6 per cent more acreage, and four per cent better in condition. Apples, 4 per cent better in acreage and condition. Peaches, 20 per cent increase in acreage and as much better in condition.

MIDDLE STATES. New-York .- The warm, wet weather which provails throughout the interior of our State is bringing forward vegetation with decided rapidity. Central and Western New-York have rarely borne such burdens of Grass and Winter Wheat on the 20th of June as this year. Indian Corn and Oats are backward, but are hurrying up. Spring Wheat is not abundant nor remarkably good. The pros-

peet for Fruit was never better.

Niagara County was suffering from drouth up to sunset
on Monday; but it may since have shared in the general
downfall of rain. Monroe never looked better. Altogether

downfall of rain. Monroe never looked better. Altogether
the promise is very good.

About 40 counties report six per cent increase in
acreage, and 14 per cent in condition of Winter wheat;
spring wheat, five per cent decrease in acreage and
if per cent in condition. Rye, about same acreage,
with 10 per cent better condition. Apples, 10 per cent,
and peaches five per cent increase in condition. New-Jersey .- Fourteen counties report five per cent

increase in acreage of Winter wheat, and 17 per cent in present condition of crop over last year. Little Spring wheat grown. Rye, three per cent more acreage, and 13 per cent better condition. Outs, four per cent increase of acreage, with condition about the same as last year at this time. Apples and peaches 10 per cent better. Pennsylvania.-About 40 counties report an increase

of I per cent in acreage and 50 per cent in condition of Winter wheat. Spring wheat shows a decline of 3 per whiter wheat, civing wheat shows a tender of percent in acreage and to per cent in present condition. Byce, five per cent increase in acreage, and 12 per cent in condition. Oats, five per cent decrease of acreage, and 6 per cent in condition. Apples to per cent above, and peaches 10 per cent below last year. Maryland.-Reports from Maryland place the acre-

age of Winter wheat at four per cent above that of last car, and present condition at 30 per cent. Spring wheat not so promising in appearance. Rye, about the same acreage, but 10 per cent better in condition. Cats, three per cent more acreage, but three per cent decline in con-dition. Apples not so promising as last year. Peaches, five per cent better.

Delaware.-Delaware reports 5 per cent increase creage of Winter wheat, and 25 per cent in condition; Spring wheat about the same as last year. Rye, same acreage, with 20 per cent better prospect. Oats, 10 per cent decrease in acreage, and 15 in condition, as compared with last year. Apples 20, and peaches 20, per cent better. SOUTHERN STATES.

Virginia.-Forty counties in Virginia show an increase of 33 per cent in the acreage and 160 per cent in present condition, as compared with last year, when the crop was below half a crop. Very little Spring sown, but the condition better than last year. Rye—Ten per cent more acreage, and 30 per cent better in condition. Oats—Three per cent more acreage, but the present condition is given as 15 per cent less. Apples 30 per cent better in condition and also in acreage. Peaches—Largo increase in acreage, with a promise of 60 per cent better stop than last year. rease of 33 per cent in the acreage and 100 per cent in

same acreage as last year, with over 75 per cent improve ment in condition. Spring wheat, 10 per cent increase in increase of aercage. Barley, eight per cent more acre-age; condition rather better than last year. Fruit re-ported 50 per cent above last year.

North Carolina,-Forty counties of North Caroina report eight per cent increase of acreage in Winter wheat, with 40 per cent improvement in condition. Spring wheat not much grown. Outs, five per cent more acroage, and three per cent decline in present appearance as com-pared with same time last year. Rye, five per cent more acreage, and 10 per cent better in condition. Apples, 10 per cent less in both acreage and condition, while peaches show 12 per cent more acreage, and is per cent better in condition.

South Carolina .- The prospects for small-grain crops in Lexington District are quite flattering, probably 100 per cent better than last year. Fruit in some sections was killed by the white toots.

Georgia .- About 40 counties report 11 per cent increase of acreage in Winter wheat, while the prospect is 50 per cent better than last year. Rye-slightly increased acreage, with 20 per cent better prospect for yield. Oats
—about 20 per cent more acreage and 12 per cent better
in appearance. Fruit is reported considerably below the
yield of last Year.

Alabama.-Twenty-five counties report seven per entincrease in acreage of Winter wheat, with 60 per cent improvement in condition over last year at the same date. Rye, two per cent more in acreage, and crop 12 per cent better in condition. Oats, 16 per cent increase in acreage, and 12 per cent better in condition. Fruit considerably below last year.

Mississippi .- Twenty counties report 7 per cent inrease in acreage of Winter wheat, and 23 per cent better condition. Rye, six per cent decline in acreage, but ondition three per cent better than last year. Oats, 6 ser cent more acreage, and over 40 per cent improvement a condition. Fruit very poor.

Kentucky.—Thirty-seven counties in Kentucky re-

ort an average increase of 5 per cent in acreage, and about 50 per cent in condition of Winter wheat ever last sport so per car in control and the sport sport

Tennessee.-About 35 counties in Tennessee report 25 per cent increase in acreage, and 50 per cent in present condition of Winter wheat, as compared with last year, when the crop was not much above half an average. Spring wheat, five per cent more acreage, and 30 per cent better in condition than at same time last year. Bye three per cent less acreage, and three per cent better in appearance. Oats, 12 per cent more acreage, but eight below in condition. Fruit not nearly so promising as last

Arkansas .- Twelve counties report wheat eight per cent better than last year, with 30 per cent increase in acreage. Spring wheat, 20 per cent more acreage and 40 acreage. Spring wheat, 50 per cent more acreage and to per cent better in condition than the same time last year. Rye 10 per cent less in acreage and condition. Oats, 30 per cent increase of acreage and eight per cent better in condition. Fruits considerably below last year.

Louisiana.—In the counties from which returns

have been received the acreage of Winter wheat is given as 15 per cent greater than last year; condition about the same. Rye 15 per cent less in acreage and ten per cent less in condition. Oats ten per cent more in acreage, with about same condition as last year. Fruit is not so prom-laing as last season. Texas. - Thirty counties report considerable decrease

in acreage and present condition of Winter wheat, as compared with last year, when the crop was large-30 per cent above the preceding year. Spring wheat presents about the condition of last year, but covers less in acreage. Rye and oats are also reported in decreased acreage and in less promising condition. The fruit crop also is below that of last year in prospect.

WESTERN STATES.

Ohio .- Winter wheat in Ohio presents a most flattering prospect. Upward of sixty counties report the present condition as 150 per cent better than at the same time last year, though the acreage is given at about 15 per cent less. Spring wheat shows considerable in same time last year, though the acreage is given at about 15 per cent less. Spring wheat shows considerable increase of acreage—over 30 per cent—and 17 per cent better in condition, as compared with last year. The crop of Winter wheat in 1866 was scarcely half an average yield. Bye—slight increase in acreage, and the present is reported at 70 per cent better than at rame date last year. Oats 3 per cent less in acreage, and 7 per cent less in condition. Spring barley 3 per cent better in condition. Apples and peaches are reported in fine condition, with largely increased acreage.

Indiana.—Returns from upward of 50 counties in Indiana.—Bow a decrease of 14 per cent in the acreage of

Indiana show a decrease of 14 per cent in the acreage of Winter wheat, but the condition of the crop is reported about 70 per cent better than last season. Winter rye about the same acreage, but the condition 10 per cent better than last year. Spring wheat shows 40 per cent in corresson in acreage, and 12 per cent in combinant of crop. Oats—acreage rather greater, but condition not guite so was a classmate of Olympia Brown.

pre-mising as last year. Barley, Winter, about 15 per cent belter: Spring, a little short. Fruits range from 10 to 25 per cent better than last year. Wheat yielded about scarcely half a crop in Indiana last year.

Illinois.-About 70 counties of Illinois report a alight decrease in acreage but nearly to per cent increase in condition of Winter wheat over 1966. Spring wheat in condition of winter wheat over 1856. Spring wheat shows 4 per cent less acreage, and about the same per cent increase in condition. Rye, about the same acreage, but prospect 10 per cent better. Barley, about the same as last year. Oats, 4 per cent greater acreace, and 2 per cent better in condition. Apples, 10 per cent better, with 25 per cent more acreage. Peaches, 50 per cent, with 40 per cent increase in acreage of orchards.

Wisconsin .- About 40 counties of Wisconsin show

ondition of the crop is 22 per cent better than last year.

slight decrease in the acreage of Spring, but the present

Spring wheat, no increase in acreage, but the condition is about five per cent better. Bye, same acreage, with 12 per cent better appearance. Onts, seven per cent more acreage, and five per cent advance in condition. Barley, less acreage, but five per cent better in condition. Apples show about 40 per cent increase in acreage and condition. Iowa.-Fifty-three counties in Iowa report an average decline of six per cent in the acreage of Winter wheat, with a slight improvement of prospect over same date last year. In Spring wheat there is an increase of 28 per

cent in the acreage, and the condition is reported five per cent better than in 1866. Barloy, five per cent decline in acreage, but prospect six per cent better. Barloy, rather better than last year. Oats, acreage ten per cent larger, and condition a little better. Apples show over 30 per cent increase in acreage, and 15 to 20 per cent better con-dition. Peaches promise much better than last year, with increased acreage. Michigan .- Forty counties of Michigan report an increase of six per cent in acreage and 80 per cent in condition of Winter wheat, as compared with last year, when the crop fell below the average. Spring wheat presents about the same appearance as last season, with an increase of 15 per cent in acreage. Bye about same acreage, but 10 per cent better in condition. Barley, slight increase of acreage and condition. Oats, sine per cent more acreage, but condition four per cent less than last year at same time. Apples and peaches show very large increase of acreage and are 25 per cent better in condition than in 1869.

than in 1806. Missouri.-Fifty-four counties in Missouri report an average increase of over 25 per cent in acreage of Winter wheat, and 30 per cent in acreage of Spring Wheat, while the condition of both is considered from 30 to 40 per cent better than last year. Rye five per cent more acrecent better than last year. Kye have per cent mode acteage, and 30 per cent better in condition. Barley about 10
per cent increase of acreage and condition of crop. Oats
is per cent better in acreage, and five to eight in condillon. Fruits, from 20 to 30 per cent better than last year.
These estimates give flattering promise of abundant crops
in Missouri, since this State did not suffer last year like
other States, but harvested more than an average yield
of wheat, ranking second to but one State-Kansas.

Missouri.-Our Pulaski County crops never looked to fine, or gave better promise than they do at the present time. Large acreage of wheat was put in last Fall, and present flattering prospects. Large numbers of fruit trees have been secured and planted in this county this year, and our farmers are also alive to the importance of the new labor-saving machines, and are doing away with the large percentage of manual labor by the introduction of machinery. the crop now looks splendid. Corn, oats, rye, and barley Kansas. MTwenty counties report a decline of 17 per

cent in acreage of Winter wheat, and 13 per cent in present condition as compared with fast year, when the present condition as compared with last year, when the crop was large, ranking proportionally higher than any other State. Spring wheat four per cent less acreage, with about the same condition as last year. Rye 13 per cent less acreage, and nine per cent less in condition than last year. Outs II per cent more acreage with condition as last year. Barley as good as last year, with decreased acreage. Apples 40 per cent increase of acreage, and 25 per cent better in condition. Peaches ten per cent better than last year. The grasshoppers destroyed much of the Winter wheat last Fall in Kansas. Minnesota.-Twenty-five counties report an increase

Minacsola.—I wenty-five counties report an increase of five per cent in acreage of Winter wheat, with seven per cent better condition. Spring wheat, 35 per cent greater acreage, and 13 per cent improvement in prospect. Barley, 20 per cent increase of acreage, and the condition is 8 per cent better. Rye, 20 per cent greater acreage, with condition not so good by 6 per cent greater acreage, with condition not so good by 6 per cent as last year. Onts, 20 per cent increase of acreage, condition 9 per cent better than same time last year. Apples, 10 per cent more acreage, with prospect 15 per cent above last seas

Michigan is second to no other State in the number and quality of her sheep. Many good men are living, and living because they are good, who remember when she had a hundred Indians to one sheep.

Some English farmers feed each head of stock from a pint to a quart of molasses a day. It is diluted with water and sprinkled on hay, which is packed and left to forment twelve hours. The cattle like it as well as

The Board of Health of St. Paul, Minnesota, pay farmers for every load of manure they had out of the city. A Michigan husband boasts that he can make bread and pies, wash, fron, and tend the baby; says he marrie young, still is young, and always expects to be young and he believes in husbands being educated se as to be

To get a strawberry superior to the Willson, prop

is wealthy where home productions are good and fashion-ionable. Long and happy lives come from home made clothing, and home made children.

Somebody used to lie about the blacks dreadfully. The universal testimony now is that they work well. The wages of any industrious people, during twenty years,

Two members of a family in Mississippi recently died of starvation. They had lived for some time on sassafras bark and roots.

In Central Georgia they are excited by the largest trop of wheat raised in the area.

THE DRAMA.

A DRAMATIC COLLEGE. It is greatly to be hoped that, some day or other,

a Dramatic College will be established in this city. Such an institution is already greatly needed, and the need of it will grow more palpable as our civilization grows older. The province of such a college would be, of course, the education of actors and actresses. Here the young aspirant might be taught all that a beginner so sadly lacks, preparatory to going upon the regular stage. Languages, elecution, stage-business, the art of costuming, the history of the stage-all, in fact, that it is necessary for an actor or actress to know, might here b taught. Old and experienced actors and actresses, retired from active public life, might be the teachers. A good lecturer on Shakespeare and the British Drama ould find constant employment. Dancing, fencing, and scenic art would also require attention. The social manners of different peoples in different ages would require illustration, and would necessitate historical study. In brief, a Dramatic College, properly organized and conducted, would utilize all the uncultivated talent for act ing that now goes to waste; would fill the stage with intelligent and cultivated ladies and gentlemen; would abolish the institution of "sticks;" and would exert a powerful influence in favor of the Drama and the Art of acting. Once firmly established, the Theaters would have in it an abiding source of recruits; aspirants, o taste and real ability, would not be forced to the arduous and disagreeable ordeal of the provincial stage; and the public would be spared the pain of witnessing many a mortifying failure. We have just seen, in the melanchely case of Mr. Leggett, at the French Theater, the result of attempting to act without knowing anything about the art of acting. All the pain and humiliation that comes of ridiculous failure might easily be avoided, had we an in stitution wherein students might fit themselves for the stage. No sane man thinks of becoming a doctor, a law-yer, a clergyman, or a journalist, without a course of preiminary study. How then should any person hope to become an actor, without similar preparation ? The idea that an utterly inexperienced and uncultivated youth can walk upon the stage and interpret one of Shakes peare's characters-or anybody's characters, for that matter-even respectably well, is wholly absurd. There is no such thing as "clutching dramatic diadems." As Longfellow says: We have not wings; we cannot soar;

By alow degrees, by more and more The cloudy summits of our time.

Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Lewis Baker, and Mr. A. W Young, sailed for England, on Saturday, in the Columbia A "living skeleton" has been added to the collec-tion of curiosities at Barnum's Massaco. tion of curiosities at Barnum's Museum. It is expected that Tom Thumb and wife will re-appear at the Museum

Miss Proudfoot, who made a debut at Wallack's Theater last year, is to enact Julia in "The Hunchback," at the French Theater on July 22, the occasion being that of Mr. W. H. Pope's complimentary benefit.

Miss Mary McVicker, we are informed, lately played Juliet to Mr. Edwin Booth's Romeo at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, in such a manner as to evince unusual talent, and to win cordial approbation. The sum of \$401,861 was paid by managers of theaters in France, in 1866, as copyright to dramatic authors.

Charles Reade's dramatic version of Tennyson's The T. P. Cooke prize drama of "True-to the Core," by Mr. Slous, has succeeded "Antony and Cleo-patra" at the London Princess's Theater.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE SPOCK EXCHANGE. GOVERNMENT DEP

Tennessee 68 | Wells Fargo Expr | Mich 8 & N I | 1,000 ... ex-cou ... 682 | 50 ... ... 67 | 3,000 ... 711 | 5,000 ... 2d call ... 682 | 100 ... ... 683 | 100 ... ... 830 ... 712 | 700 ... 2d call ... 713 | 700 ... 2d call ... 714 | 715 | 700 ... 2d call ... 714 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 716 | 600. 79 400. 1491 100. 100. 150. 150. 830. 79 100. 130. 1491 1701, Wab & W Pr

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Western Union Tel Mil & St Paul Free Casa K Ta Ta 200 ... \$30 564 300 ... \$11 200 ... \$30 564 300 ... \$11 200 ... \$30 564 \$300 ... \$11 200 ... \$30 564 \$300 ... \$11 200 ... \$30 564 \$300 ... \$11 200 ... \$30 564 \$300 ... \$11 200 ... \$30 564 \$300 .

PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS.

MONDAY, June 24-P. M.

FIRST BOARD.

Mining Stocks. People's Gold & 8 | Corydon

| Cumberland Pref | N. Y. Central | Mich So & N I | 100 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 20

Two hours reading of a good newspaper is as profit-able as six hours work out of twelve. The farmer and the produce dealer equally should understand the markets. Sometimes to know a thing is the same as to earn \$100.

In Illinois the osage orange hedge is planted, cultited and warranted, for one year, at 30 cents a rod. In o years it will keep out all stock, and it is said to last

| Mining Stocks. | People's Gold & 8 | Corydon | 100 | 50 | Malkill Lead | 100 | 53 | 50 | 200 | 50 | 100 | 53 | 195 | 100 | 53 | 15 | 100 | 53 | 15 | 100 | 53 | 15 | 100 | 53 | 15 | 100 | 53 | 15 | 100 | 53 | 15 | 100 | 53 | 15 | 100 | 53 | 15 | 100 | 53 | 15 | 100 | 53 | 15 | 100 | 53 | 15 | 100 | 53 | 15 | 100 | 53 | 15 | 100 | 53 | 15 | 100 | 53 | 15 | 100 | 53 | 15 | 100 | 53 | 15 | 100 | 53 | 15 | 100 | 53 | 15 | 100 | 53 | 15 | 100 | 53 | 15 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1

Cold has been steady at 138@1981, closing at 1381. The clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were \$38,571,000, and the balance \$802,159.
Government bonds were dull, with no transactions of importance. The quotations were about | lower than Saturday's prices. Stocks and Railway bonds were steady, and a slight improvement was made in New Tennessee Cs. The Miscellaneous shares were dull. Pacific Mail was excited, selling down to 136, and rallying to 1391, closing at 1391, on a rumor of an opposition line to be started. In Express stocks there was a large business done at improved prices. Adams Express sold at 80, then broke to 724, closing 75 bid. Merchants' Union sold at 104. The Railway share list opened strong on the street, and before the Board the market was strong. Erie sold at 601; Michigan Southern, 711; Rock Island, 91; North-Western Preferred, 591; Fort Wayne, 981, but after the 10 o'clock call the market was weaker, and at the regular Board there was a concession in prices of all the leading shares, with the exception of Michigan Southern and Fort Wayne, which were both strong and active. After the call the market was heavy and lower, but at the Second Board there was a sharp rally and a recovery was made to the prices of the morning. After the Board the market con-

> Rock Island, 911-2911: North-Western, 351-236 North-Western Preferred, 501@501; Fort Wayne, 904 @901. Money continues easy at 526 per cent, with a full supply to brokers on miscellaneous securities at the

> tinued strong, and the buying was very general;

Michigan sold at 721; Rock Island, 911; North-West-

ern Preferred, 60. The market closed strong at quo-

tations. The following are the closing prices: New-

York Central, 1022@1024; Erie, 602@604; Hudson

River, 109@1001; Reading, 1072@1071; Michigan South-

ern, 731@722; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 781@70

latter rate. Foreign Exchange is firm. Bills at 60 days on London, 1001@1092 for commercial; 1092@1101 for bankers'; do. at short sight, 1101@1101; Paris at 60 days, 5.171@5.121; do. at short sight, 5.121@5.10; Antwerp, 5.171@5.121; Swiss, 5.171@5.121; Hamburg, 301@38 7-16; Amsterdam, 401@411; Frankfort, 401@

411; Bremen, 781-@79; Prussian thalers, 72-@734. Freights to Liverpool, per steamer, 600 tes. Lard and 500 boxes Bacon, at 25s.; and per sail, 7,500 bush. Corn at 3jd., in bulk. To London, 25 tes. Tobacco at

17s. cd. To Glasgow, 7,600 bush. Corn on private terms. The business of the Sub-Treasury to-day was: Receipts for Customs, \$269,000-for Gold Notes, \$387,-000; total receipts, \$2,357,266 45; total payments,

\$5,342,672 50; balance, \$129,144,339 10. third week in June: 1866......\$86,726 | 1867.......\$72,874 | Dec .....\$13,862

Earnings of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Company for the third week in June:
1867....\$225,703 68 | 1866.....\$219,101 84 | Inc......\$6,601 84

The Metropolitan Bank has declared its usual semi-

Earnings of the Michigan Southern Road for the

Earnings of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway for the second week in June:

1867. \$\frac{1}{2}\$103.94 | 1866. \$\frac{1}{2}\$1.077,373 | Inc. \$\frac{1}{2}\$22,584